# THE MASTER PLAN FRAMEWORK FINAL DRAFT 11 April 2005

# Where We Are and Where We're Going

- Third draft
- Next steps, if MPF approved (changes in this draft can be handled as recommendations to the department)
  - Review by department
  - Peer review
  - Submission to the commission
  - May 23 meeting with the commission
  - Commission hearings
  - Commission action

## Major Comments on the Preliminary Draft and the Revised Draft

- Marine wildlife and habitats are affected by many activities. The MPF should not impose MPAs unrelated to the causes of damage.
- No new MPAs should be designated until all current MPAs have been analyzed. The MPF must include a stronger statement about abolishing MPAs.
- No new MPA can impose fishing restrictions in light of the California Constitution.
- Any new MPA should take into account existing fishing regulations, and these should be adjusted to reflect the MPA.
- All stakeholders must be deeply involved in the planning of new MPAs.
- There should be no new MPAs if funding is inadequate.

#### **General Categories of Comments**

- The MLPA process
- Fishing
- Benefits of MPAs
- MPA design
- State parks and marine conservation areas
- List of species likely to benefit
- Land-sea connections
- Socio-economic considerations
- Monitoring
- Enforcement
- Funding
- Department of Defense
- Management of MPAs and networks

#### Major Changes in the Draft Master Plan Framework Since February

- Addition of an executive summary
- Introduction
  - **OPA** and other management programs
  - Other environmental and non-fishing impacts
  - o Recent fishery management decisions
  - Scientific literature on MPA effects
  - Roles of principal groups
- New section 2
  - Detailed description of steps in MPA design
- Section 3
  - Major revisions of sections
    - **E.g.**, socio-economic information, other activities
  - Addition of science advisory team advice
- Section 5 on enforcement revised
- Additional appendices, e.g. socio-economic

### The Final Draft of the Master Plan Framework

#### **Executive Summary**

**Section 1: Introduction** 

**Section 2: Process for Developing Alternative Marine** 

**Protected Area Proposals** 

**Section 3:** Considerations in the Design of Marine

**Protected Area Networks** 

**Section 4:** Management

**Section 5:** Enforcement

**Section 6: Monitoring and Evaluation** 

**Section 7:** Financing

#### **Appendices**

- A. The Marine Life Protection Act
- **B.** The Marine Managed Areas Improvement Act
- C. Implementation of the Marine Life Protection Act: 1999-2004
- D. Strategy for Stakeholder and Interested Public Participation
- E. Social Science Tools and Methods
- F. Outline of Information Required for Proposals for Alternative Networks of Marine Protected Areas
- G. Master List of Species Likely to Benefit from Marine Protected Areas
- H. Summary of Recent and Ongoing Processes
- I. Related to the Marine Life Protection Act Initiative

#### **Additional Appendices**

J. Description of Existing State Marine Protected Areas

- K. Glossary
- L. Suggested Outline for Regional Management Plans of Marine Protected Areas
- M. Draft Enforcement Action Plan

# Section 2: Process for Designing Alternative Marine Protected Area Network Proposals

- 1) Regional MPA planning
- 2) MPA planning
- 3) Assembling alternative MPA proposals
- 4) Evaluating alternative MPA proposals
- 5) Fish and Game Commission consideration and action

- 1.1 Establish regional process
- 1.2 Develop additional advice
- 1.3 Prepare regional profile
- 1.4 Design regional ecological and socioeconomic goals and objectives and network concepts
- 1.5 Analyze adequacy of existing MPAs and management
- 1.6 Identify monitoring and evaluation indicators
- 1.7 Identify potential MPA locations

- 2.1 Prepare profile of potential MPAs
- 2.2 Design MPA goals and objectives for each potential MPA
- 2.3 Identify potential positive and negative impacts of the MPA on a regional scale
- 2.4 Recommend potential changes to existing MPAs
- 2.5 Design alternative MPAs
- 2.6 Identify monitoring methods and resources

- 3.1 Assemble MPA proposals into alternative proposals for the region
- 3.2 Evaluate alternatives against regional goals and objectives and the MLPA
- 3.3 Identify potential significant negative and positive impacts
- 3.4 Design general management plan for MPAs in the region

- 4.1 Evaluate alternative MPAs proposals against the MLPA
- 4.2 Forward alternative proposals to the department
- 4.3 Conduct peer review, and review proposals and relevant documents
- 4.4 Department submission of alternative proposals, a preferred alternative, and other documents to the commission

- 5.1 Commission review of alternative proposals and public testimony
- 5.2 At request of commission, prepare regulatory documents and CEQA analysis
- 5.3 Commission takes public comment on alternative MPA proposals and supporting documents
- 5.4 Commission acts on MPA proposals

#### Section 3: Considerations in the Design of MPAs

- Goals of the Marine Life Protection Program
- MPA networks
- Consideration of habitats in the design of MPAs
- Species likely to benefit from MPAs
- Geographical regions
- Types of MPAs
- Settling goals and objectives for MPAs
- Enforcement considerations in setting boundaries
- Information used in the design of MPAs
- Other activities affecting resources of concern

#### Science Advisory Team Advice On the Design of MPA Networks

- No single optimum network design in all environments.
- To protect the diversity of species, every 'key' marine habitat should be represented in the MPA network.
- To protect the diversity of species, MPAs should extend from the intertidal zone to deep waters offshore.
- To best protect adult populations, MPAs should have an alongshore extent of at least 5-10 km of coastline, and preferably 10-20 km.
- To facilitate dispersal among MPAs, MPAs should be placed within 50-100 km of each other.
- To aid evaluation and to buffer against catastrophic loss, at least three to five replicate MPAs should be designed for each habitat type within a biogeographic region.

#### MPA Design Advice contd.

- To lessen negative impact while maintaining value, placement of MPAs should take into account local resource use and stakeholder activities.
- Placement of MPAs should take into account the adjacent terrestrial environment and associated human activities.
- To facilitate adaptive management and the use of MPAs as natural scientific laboratories, the network design should account for evaluating and monitoring biological changes within MPAs.

#### Science Advisory Team Advice On Representative Habitats

- MLPA: rocky reefs, intertidal zones, sand or soft ocean bottoms, kelp forests, submarine canyons, seagrass beds, underwater pinnacles
- Science advisory team:
  - Rocky reefs, intertidal zones, kelp forests each include several types of habitat
  - Five depth zones:
    - Intertidal
    - Intertidal-30 meters,
    - **30 -100 meters,**
    - 100-200 meters,
    - Deeper than 200 meters.
  - Estuaries
  - Ocean circulation features
    - Upwelling centers,
    - Freshwater plumes, and
    - Retention areas.

#### **Biogeographic Regions**

- The three biogeographic regions defined in the MLPA;
- The two biogeographic provinces recognized by many scientists with a boundary at Point Conception;
- The four marine regions identified by the former Master Plan Team, with boundaries at Pt.
   Conception, Pt. Año Nuevo, and Pt. Arena; or
- The biogeographic regions recognized by scientists who have identified borders based on species distributional patterns or on abundance and diversity data with boundaries at Pt. Conception, Monterey Bay and/or San Francisco Bay, and Cape Mendocino.

#### **Representative Habitats**

- Retain the habitats identified in the MLPA;
- Add some or all of the habitats identified by the science advisory team;
- Add some or all of the depth zones identified by the science advisory team;
- Defer this decision to the Commission process and ask for further review and discussion by the science advisory team and the public.

#### **Guidance on the Design of MPAs**

- Include one or all of these principles in the draft master plan framework for purposes of review by the department and commission, after peer review;
- Leave the decision regarding design guidance to each regional stakeholder group and science advisory sub-team; or
- Conclude that there is inadequate scientific understanding of this issue to provide general guidance.

#### **Additional Comments**

- Incorporate comments before submitting final draft master plan framework to the department;
- Provide the department with the task force's recommendations on the comments; or
- Defer consideration of the comments until the commission process begins.

#### Action on the Draft Master Plan Framework

- Approve the final draft and forward to the Department as is;
- Approve the final draft with additional recommendations and forward to the department as is;
- Approve the final draft pending incorporation of additional comments and forward to the department; or
- Defer approval of the final draft pending resolution of issues.